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ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total Federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980. To give as complete a picture as possible, support from agencies other than the Department of Education has been included. To the extent possible, outlays (rather than amounts committed) are used, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. Federal education funding is divided into on-budget support, off-budget support, and non-Federal funds generated by Federal programs. Current and constant dollar comparisons are also used. Federal support for education, excluding estimated Federal tax expenditures, was an estimated $87.6 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1994, an increase of $24.8 billion (39%) since FY 1990. After adjustment for inflation, Federal support increased 22% between FY 1990 and FY 1994. Over 59% of this support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions, and another 17% went to student support. The remainder went to lending agencies, libraries, museums, and Federal institutions. Schools and colleges derive about 11% of their revenues from the Federal government. Nine tables and three figures illustrate the discussion. Six appendixes give detailed tables of estimated support categories. Appendices provide six more tables of data. (SLD)

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FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

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FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1994

CHARLENE M. HOFFMAN
DATA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 94-096

U.S. Department of Education
Richard W. Riley
Secretary

Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Sharon P. Robinson
Assistant Secretary

National Center for Education Statistics
Emerson J. Elliott
Commissioner

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"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect, analyze, and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations."—Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e–1).

October 1994

Contact:
Charlene M. Hoffman
(202) 219–1688

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Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1994 Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,[1] was an estimated $87.6 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1994, an increase of $24.8 billion, or 39 percent, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 22 percent between FY 90 and FY 94 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 6).

- For FY 94, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be $68.4 billion—an increase of 32 percent since FY 90 in current dollars or an increase of 16 percent after being adjusted for inflation. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $19.2 billion, a rise of 72 percent in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 94 and 50 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 6).

- Between FY 80 and FY 94, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 18 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 30 percent; other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 71 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 43 percent (see table 2B on page 8).

- Between FY 90 and FY 94, funds for elementary and secondary education rose by 36 percent in constant dollars, postsecondary funds fell by 10 percent, other education funds rose by 24 percent, and research rose by 5 percent (see table 2B on page 8).

- In FY 94, ED outlays totaled $28.9 billion, reflecting an increase of 21 percent after being adjusted for inflation from FY 80 and an increase of 9 percent between FY 90 and FY 94. ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 80 to 45 percent in FY 90 and then fell to 42 percent in FY 94 (see figure 1, page 3 and table 3, page 9).

- Over 59 percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 94. Another 17 percent was used for student support. The remaining 23 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions (see tables 7A and 7B, pages 17 and 18).

- Schools and colleges derive about 11 percent (FY 94) of their revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated $484 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 94, revenues from federal sources amounted to $52 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to $432 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22 and 23).

- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 90, but rose to 11 percent in FY 94. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 80 to under 8 percent in FY 90, but rose to almost 9 percent in FY 94. Among institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 14 percent in FYs 90 and 94 (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

[1] Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the Definitions section of this report on page 27.

- In FYs 80, 85, 90, and 94, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see figure 2, page 5, tables 1A and 1B, page 6, tables 2A and 2B, pages 7–8, and table A in appendix, page 31):

	FY 80	FY 85	FY 90	FY 94[1]
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
On-budget	$34.5	$39.0	$51.6	$68.4
Elementary and secondary	16.0	16.9	22.0	34.3
Postsecondary	11.1	11.2	13.7	14.1
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	2.1	3.4	4.8
Research	5.8	8.8	12.6	15.1
Nonfederal and off-budget[2]	4.9	8.7	11.2	19.2
Total	$39.3	$47.8	$62.8	$87.6
	[In billions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]			
On-budget	$62.7	$53.3	$59.1	$68.4
Elementary and secondary	29.1	23.1	25.2	34.3
Postsecondary	20.2	15.3	15.6	14.1
Libraries, museums, and other	2.8	2.9	3.9	4.8
Research	10.5	12.1	14.4	15.1
Nonfederal and off-budget[2]	8.8	11.9	12.8	19.2
Total	$71.6	$65.2	$71.9	$87.6

[1] Estimated.
[2] Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support. For more detailed discussion see Nonfederal Funds and Off-Budget Support section on pages 12–13.

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 94 were (see table 3, page 9, and table B in appendix, page 32):

	FY 80	FY 85	FY 90	FY 94[1]
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$13.1	$16.7	$23.2	$28.9
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.6	5.3	8.0	11.7
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	4.8	6.3	8.7
Dept. of Labor	1.9	1.9	2.5	4.5
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.1	3.6	3.7
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.6
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.5
Department of Veterans Affairs	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.4
Department of the Interior	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
	[In billions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$23.9	$22.8	$26.5	$28.9
Dept. of Health and Human Services	10.2	7.3	9.1	11.7
Dept. of Agriculture	8.3	6.5	7.2	8.7
Dept. of Labor	3.4	2.7	2.9	4.5
Dept. of Defense	2.8	4.3	4.1	3.7
Dept. of Energy	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.6
National Science Foundation	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.5
Department of Veterans Affairs	4.3	1.8	0.9	1.4
Department of the Interior	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8

[1] Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1994; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables A and B in appendix.)

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Introduction

The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. Most of the programs in the Department of Education were formerly in the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980.[4] The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes (see tables A and C, pages 31 and 33 in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education in 1980, many large and significant federal education programs remain outside the Department. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary purposes. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the FBI Academy. Also, a variety of concerns—ranging from reducing poverty in programs like Head Start to veterans' assistance—are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (see table C, page 33 in appendix).

Third, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, but contribute a significant share of total support for education (see pages 12–13).

The fourth factor is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see page 15).

[4] Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1993* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993.*

It is also important to note that FY 94 data are mostly estimated and may be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 94 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995.*

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the future.[5]

This report has put federal education funding into three categories: on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs. Some analysts also consider funding provided through federal tax expenditures as potential education funding. Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication (see table A, page 31 in appendix).

1. On-budget funding for federal programs is generally set through Congressional appropriations.

2. Off-budget support is federal money that has been excluded from the budget by law. Off-budget support in this report is the loan volume in the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program.

3. Nonfederal funds are generated by federal programs that provide loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. The nonfederal funds are not recorded in the federal budget, but contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to postsecondary education.

4. Federal tax expenditures are revenue deductions attributable to provisions of the federal tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or that provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability. An example would be charitable contributions to educational institutions.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the*

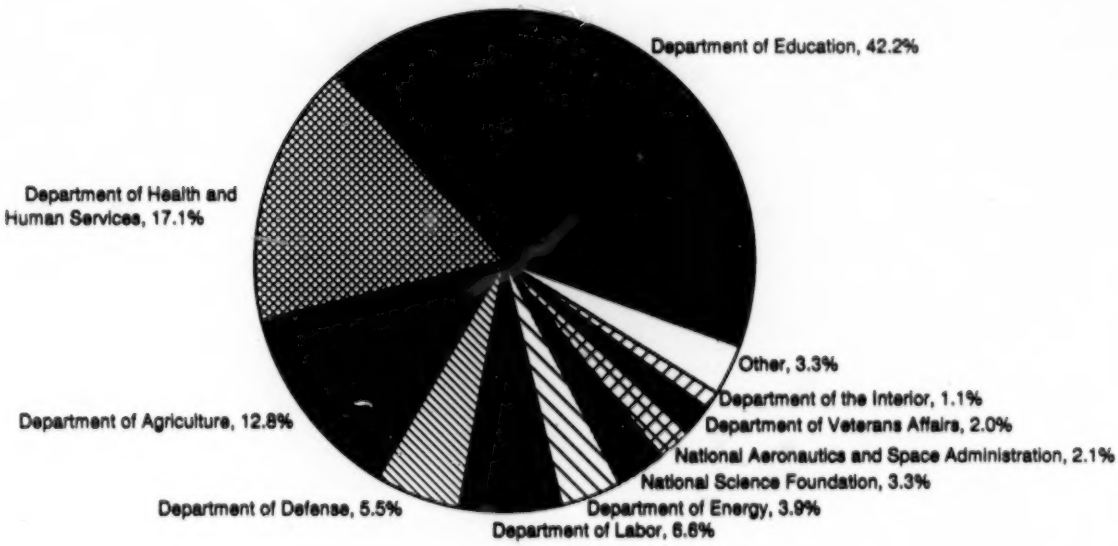
[5] A more detailed description is in the Definitions section, page 27.

United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995. The inflation index rose 81.8 percent between FY 80 and FY 94. Additional technical information appears in the Sources and Methodology section, pages 25 and 26.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) plans to continue publishing an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* (Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); *Federal Support for Education*, various years (NCES); and *Digest of Education Statistics*, Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This report has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Thomas D. Snyder, Mary J. Frase, W. Vance Grant, and Frank Johnson reviewed the manuscript. Gerald Devlin provided editorial assistance and Phil Carr designed the cover. Also within the Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, Kirk Siegwarth reviewed the manuscript. Outside reviewers were Jay Noell from the Congressional Budget Office, and Barry White from the Office of Management and Budget.

Figure 1.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 1994


Department of Education, 42.2%
Department of Health and Human Services, 17.1%
Other, 3.3%
Department of the Interior, 1.1%
Department of Veterans Affairs, 2.0%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2.1%
National Science Foundation, 3.3%
Department of Energy, 3.9%
Department of Labor, 6.6%
Department of Defense, 5.5%
Department of Agriculture, 12.8%

Total=$68.4 billion

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995;* and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1992, 1993, and 1994.*

Federal Support for Education

Growth of Federal On-Budget Funds, Nonfederal Funds, and Off-Budget Support: 1965 through 1994

Federal support for education is estimated to be $87.6 billion in fiscal year (FY) 94, an increase of 123 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, the increase amounts to over 22 percent. Federal education support includes federal program funds, no. federal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.)

Even after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FY 65 and FY 75, amounting to an increase of 204 percent for elementary and secondary education; 256 percent for postsecondary education; 139 percent for other education, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research; and almost 5 percent for research at educational institutions (see figure 2 and table A in appendix). Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support grew from virtually nothing in FY 65 to $3.8 billion in 1994 dollars in FY 75.

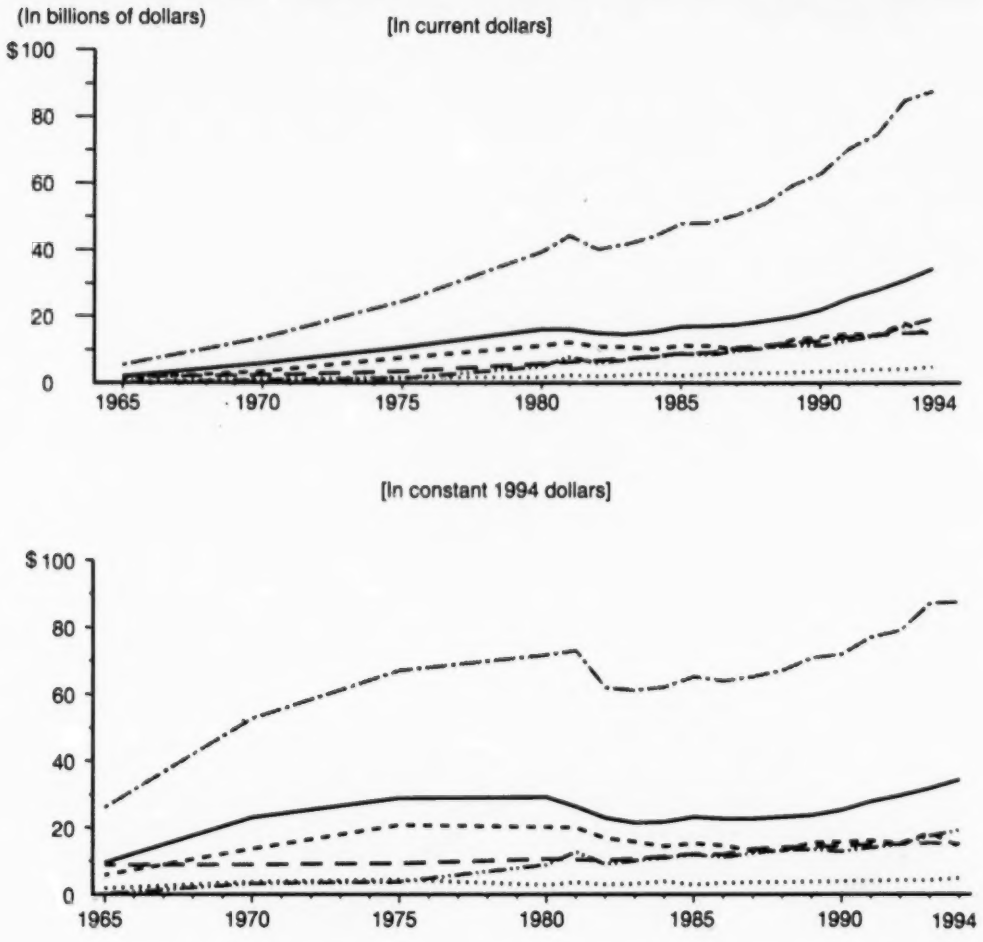
Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except for other education, which dropped over 35 percent, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support for student loans, which grew rapidly. Because of the expansion of the student loans—in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need—nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support rose from $3.8 billion in FY 75 to $8.8 billion in FY 80 (constant 1994 dollars).

After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in FY 86 in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education and research at colleges and universities. Other education went up and down in constant dollars during the early 1980s and began to rise in FY 86. However, postsecondary education did not show any increase until FY 89. The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs. Postsecondary education showed another large drop in FY 94. The large drop in FY 94 reflects a $2 billion loan prepayment from the Student Loan Marketing Association for its outstanding debt to the Treasury Department (see pages 7 and 8).

Between FY 80 and FY 83, total federal on-budget funds, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support dropped almost 15 percent after adjustment for inflation (see table 1B and table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in on-budget program funds for education (19 percent) and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume of nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support. After 1983, total federal on-budget, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support began to rise again, increasing 43 percent by 1994 after adjustment for inflation. This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (61 percent), "other" education (48 percent), research at colleges and universities (42 percent), and an increase of almost 91 percent for nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support. Overall, federal on-budget funds for education are estimated to have increased 34 percent between FY 83 and FY 94 in constant dollars.

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support showed an increase in real (constant) dollars between FY 80 and FY 94 (118 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These amounts tend to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affect the number and amount of student loans.

Figure 2.--Federal program support for education, by level or other educational purpose, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1965 to 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1965 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 to 1994; and unpublished data.

Table 1A.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1994

[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY80 to FY 94*	Percent change, FY 85 to FY 94*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94*
	1980	1985	1990	1994*			
Total	**$39.3**	**$47.8**	**$62.8**	**$87.6**	**122.5**	**83.4**	**39.4**
Federal programs, on-budget	34.5	39.0	51.6	68.4	98.2	75.2	32.4
Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support	4.9	8.7	11.2	19.2	295.5	120.1	71.7

* Estimated.

Table 1B.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1994

[Amounts in billions of constant FY 94 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94*	Percent change, FY 85 to FY 94*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94*
	1980	1985	1990	1994*			
Total	**$71.6**	**$65.2**	**$71.9**	**$87.6**	**22.4**	**34.2**	**21.8**
Federal programs, on-budget	62.7	53.3	59.1	68.4	9.0	28.2	15.7
Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support	8.8	11.9	12.8	19.2	117.5	61.1	50.0

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995.* Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 1994; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be $68.4 billion for FY 94. In current dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 98 percent between FY 80 and FY 94. After adjustment for inflation, the increase is 9 percent between FY 80 and FY 94 (see table 2B and table A in appendix). Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 11 years, rising by 34 percent in constant dollars between 1983 and 1994, following a decline between 1980 and 1983 (see tables 2A, 2B, and table A in appendix). Over half of the increase occurred between 1990 and 1994.

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal program support, $34.3 billion or 50 percent in FY 94. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 18 percent between FY 80 and FY 94 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decreasing in the early 1980s and rising in the late 1980s as did federal education funding overall.

Postsecondary education programs received $14.1 billion of federal program support, or about 21 percent of federal education funds in FY 94. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed a decline between 1980 and 1994 (30 percent). The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs. The first program, the old GI Bill in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, was limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent, but in FY 94 no funds were spent. The second program, Social Security postsecondary benefits programs in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent. Another reason for the decline was a $2 billion loan prepayment in FY 94 from the Student Loan Marketing Association of its outstanding debt to the U.S. Treasury Department, which reflects a large decrease in the U.S. Department of Education's "Federal Family Education Loans" program (see table C in appendix).

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $15.1 billion, or 22 percent of the total share of on-budget funds for FY 94. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 43 percent between FY 80 and FY 94.

The remaining 7 percent of federal program support, or about $4.8 billion, is for "other" education programs, which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. "Other" education programs increased 71 percent from FY 80 to FY 94, after adjustment for inflation. The "other" education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but have risen since FY 85 (see figure 2 and table A in appendix).

Table 2A.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1994

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1983	1985	1990	1994*	FY 80 to FY 94*	FY 83 to FY 94*	FY 85 to FY 94*	FY 90 to FY 94*
Total	**$34.5**	**$34.7**	**$39.0**	**$51.6**	**$68.4**	**98.2**	**96.9**	**75.2**	**32.4**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	14.5	16.9	22.0	34.3	114.1	136.2	103.1	56.1
Postsecondary education	11.1	10.8	11.2	13.7	14.1	27.1	31.4	26.4	3.5
Other	1.5	2.2	2.1	3.4	4.8	210.3	118.0	128.0	42.0
Research	5.8	7.2	8.8	12.6	15.1	160.5	108.9	70.9	19.9

*Estimated.

Table 2B.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1994

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1983	1985	1990	1994*	FY 80 to FY 94*	FY 83 to FY 94*	FY 85 to FY 94*	FY 90 to FY 94*
Total	**$62.7**	**$51.1**	**$53.3**	**$59.1**	**$68.4**	**9.0**	**33.8**	**28.2**	**15.7**
Elementary and secondary	29.1	21.4	23.1	25.2	34.3	17.8	60.5	48.6	36.4
Postsecondary education	20.2	15.8	15.3	15.6	14.1	–30.1	–10.7	–7.5	–9.6
Other	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.9	4.8	70.6	48.2	66.9	24.1
Research	10.5	10.6	12.1	14.4	15.1	43.3	42.0	25.1	4.7

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1994; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research. ED's estimated FY 94 program funds were $28.9 billion—42 percent of the total (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—$6.1 billion, or 40 percent of the total spent on research.

While total federal program funds for education and related activities have increased 9 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 and FY 94, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $4.3 billion to $1.4 billion (67 percent) between FY 80 and FY 94, after adjustment for inflation. The reason for the decline is the termination of the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill (Montgomery Bill), limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. However, the new GI Bill, which was enacted in October 1984, established two new peacetime educational programs, which increased 238 percent in constant dollars between FY 90 and FY 94. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from $0.5 billion to $1.5 billion, an increase of 214 percent between FY 80 and FY 94 (see table 3). NASA education spending has shown a large increase because of more federal spending on research (see table C in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, seven had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 80 and FY 94. Only the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Energy, and the Department of the Interior showed a decrease. The agencies that showed the largest percentage increases in constant dollars were NASA (214 percent), National Science Foundation (53 percent), Department of Labor (34 percent), Department of Defense (32 percent), and Department of Education (21 percent). However, between FY 90 and FY 94 the Department of the Interior (6 percent) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (61 percent) show an increase, and the Department of Defense (9 percent) and the Department of Energy (10 percent) show a decrease after adjusting for inflation.

Table 3.—Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 85		FY 90		FY 94*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94*
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total		
Total	**$62.7**	**100.0**	**$53.3**	**100.0**	**$59.1**	**100.0**	**$68.4**	**100.0**	**9.0**	**15.7**
Dept. of Education (ED)	23.9	38.1	22.8	42.8	26.5	44.9	28.9	42.2	20.9	8.8
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	10.2	16.3	7.3	13.6	9.1	15.4	11.7	17.1	14.7	28.6
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	8.3	13.2	6.5	12.3	7.2	12.1	8.7	12.8	5.2	21.8
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.4	5.4	2.7	5.0	2.9	4.9	4.5	6.6	33.9	57.8
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	2.8	4.5	4.3	8.0	4.1	7.0	3.7	5.5	32.1	–9.2
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	2.9	4.7	3.1	5.8	2.9	5.0	2.6	3.9	–9.3	–9.7
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	3.1	2.2	3.3	52.5	23.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.1	213.7	16.5
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	4.3	6.8	1.8	3.3	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	–67.4	60.7
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	–4.4	6.1
All other federal agencies	4.2	6.7	2.0	3.7	1.7	2.8	2.3	3.3	–45.9	35.3

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1994; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

More than 43 percent of the $34.3 billion spent by the federal government in FY 94 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (see table C in appendix). Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are: Chapter 1, Grants to Local Educational Agencies to improve education for the disadvantaged (the largest single federally funded elementary and secondary education program); Education for Individuals with Disabilities; Chapter 2, School Improvement Programs; Vocational and Adult Education; Impact Aid; and a new program, Goals 2000. Goals 2000 will create a national framework for education reform which will support state and local efforts to improve teaching and learning to benefit all children. Also a new School-to-Work Opportunities program establishes a national framework within which states and communities can develop school-to-work opportunities systems to help young people develop the skills, knowledge, and abilities needed for their first jobs or for continuing education. This program will be administered jointly by the Department of Education and the Department of Labor.

The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities, funds the child nutrition programs. Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which funds the Head Start program for children who are disadvantaged and also provides support to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. HHS also funds the Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC) work programs created by the Family Support Act of 1988, which provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills training programs for parents with dependent children on AFDC. The Department of Labor provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of Defense (DOD) operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of the Interior provides funds for education and welfare services for American Indians through programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs funds vocational and job training programs for disabled service members and veterans.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending $10.7 billion, or 76 percent of the $14.1 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 94. The largest federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance (SFA) programs and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program. The on-budget funding of the FFEL program primarily includes special allowances to lenders, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and FFEL funds made available through nonfederal organizations as a result of these programs are included under nonfederal support. ED also has a new program, Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, which will eventually replace the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program and will be phased in, beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized this new program. FDSL will provide students with essentially the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the FFEL program, but FDSL will provide loans to students through postsecondary institutions using capital raised by the U.S. Treasury rather than through private lenders and will provide borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. The second largest provider of postsecondary education, the Department of Veterans Affairs, funds programs under the New GI Bill (Montgomery Bill) for veterans and members of the Selected Reserve Armed Forces. The Department of Health and Human Services, the third largest provider, supports college education through its Health Training programs and National Institutes of Health training grants. The Department of Defense, the fourth largest provider of funds for postsecondary education, provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development for officers.

Other Education Programs

Other education programs provide funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, and a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad and some miscellaneous research. In FY 94, almost two-thirds of these funds came from the Department of Education and over 9 percent came from the Department of Agriculture. The largest other education programs in FY 94 were the Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research programs funded through the Department of Education. The Library of Congress, Agency for International Development, the Corporation for National and Community Service, which is a new agency that provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education, Department of Health and Human Services, National Archives and Records Administration, and the National Endowment for the Humanities also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs.

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended $6.1 billion in FY 94, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department.

The Department of Energy ($2.6 billion) and the National Science Foundation ($2.0 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The Department of Defense ($1.9 billion) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($1.5 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion in FY 94. The Department of Education provided $316 million in FY 94 (see table 4 and table C in appendix).

Table 4.—The largest on-budget education program activities, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]

Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency	Outlays				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94*
	FY 80	FY 85	FY 90	FY 94*		
	Elementary and secondary					
Total	**$29.1**	**$23.1**	**$25.2**	**$34.3**	**17.8**	**36.4**
Grants for the disadvantaged (ED)	5.8	5.7	5.1	6.9	18.4	34.2
Child nutrition programs (USDA)	6.1	5.0	5.7	7.2	17.9	27.1
Education for individuals with disabilities (ED)	1.5	1.4	1.9	3.6	141.2	94.8
Training programs (DOL)	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.5	39.8	73.6
Head Start (HHS)	1.3	1.5	1.7	3.3	148.9	100.8
School improvement programs (ED)	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	16.0	22.2
Vocational and adult education (ED)	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.3	–15.8	–11.9
Job corps (DOL)	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	20.3	21.5
Impact aid (ED)	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	–21.7	5.2
Overseas dependents schools (DOD)	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	36.6	–15.0
Other elementary/secondary programs	6.1	3.5	3.2	3.9	–36.0	23.5
	Postsecondary education					
Total (on-budget)	**$20.2**	**15.3**	**$15.6**	**$14.1**	**–30.1**	**–9.6**
Student financial assistance (ED)	6.7	5.7	6.8	7.4	10.8	9.5
Federal Family Education Loans (ED)	2.6	4.8	5.0	1.9	–25.3	–61.8
Other postsecondary programs	11.0	4.8	3.8	4.8	–56.2	24.8
	Other					
Total	**$2.8**	**$2.9**	**$3.9**	**$4.8**	**70.6**	**24.1**
Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED)	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.4	208.8	17.6
Other education programs	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	18.0	31.3
	Research					
Total	**$10.5**	**$12.1**	**$14.4**	**$15.1**	**43.3**	**4.7**
Research (HHS)	3.8	4.4	5.6	6.1	59.8	8.1
Research (DOE)	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	–1.9	–9.1
Research (NSF)	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	44.8	19.9
Research (DOD)	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	58.5	–13.3
Research (NASA)	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.5	213.4	16.3
Other research programs	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	5.7	27.2

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. See table C in appendix for current dollars. See table 3 for the names of federal agencies abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1994; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation and Off-Budget Support

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account nonfederal funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Even though nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public and private lending authorities. This responsibility may result in additional federal spending which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means. Almost all education-related, nonfederal funding occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

Nonfederal funds in this report have both nonfederal and on-budget funding components. The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students, and guarantees higher-interest, less subsidized loans to parents and students. The on-budget components include the interest paid to the lender while the borrower is in school, and if required, a special allowance paid to lenders. The federal government pays interest subsidies to about 8,000 lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to over 40 guaranty agencies. If the borrower defaults on the loan, there is another on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the lender must be reimbursed. The nonfederal funds component is the capital provided by private lenders for student loans. This program is being phased out beginning in 1994–95 school year and being replaced by the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program. In addition to the replacement of FFEL volume by Direct Loans, the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993 mandates major changes in this program, including new fees for lenders and holders of some FFEL loans and new risk-sharing structures, under which states, loan holders, and guaranty agencies are responsible for some loan default costs. The SLRA also lowers FFEL borrower interest rates and origination fees.

The new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program is a streamlined student loan system that in the 1994–95 school year will begin to replace the FFEL system. The FDSL program will make up approximately 5 percent of total new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL program loans), and will expand to 40 percent in 1995–96. Under the FDSL program, loan capital is provided directly by the federal government, using Treasury borrowing, rather than through federal subsidization of private lenders and state-level guaranty agencies. This will cost the government less because of the federal government's ability to borrow at lower interest rates than banks and from the elimination of subsidy payments to lenders and guaranty agencies that were involved with the FFEL program. The on-budget support will be administrative costs, the interest costs of the outstanding loan, and the payment for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support will be the capital provided by the federal government for student loans.

The Perkins Loan program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), initially authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has some 2,700 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loan revolving funds. These revolving funds have been built up over 30 years of federal capital contributions (these are the on-budget funds), with institutions providing one dollar for every nine federal dollars (the institutions contributions are the nonfederal funds). In 1992, amendments changed the institutional match to 50 percent for low-default schools participating in the expanded lending option; 25 percent for all others. There are also Perkins Loans cancellations payments which are related to cancellation of loan obligations of borrowers who undertake certain public service employment, such as teaching in Head Start programs, full-time law enforcement, or nursing. Institutional funds are reimbursed for debts cancelled as a result of a borrower engaging in certain public service occupations. These cancellations payments are on-budget funds.

The Income Contingent Loan (ICL) program, created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, was a demonstration project that had a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions were required to match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. On July 1, 1992 the ICL program was repealed by the Higher Education Act Amendments and the remaining funds were transferred to the Perkins Loan, College Work Study, and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. One feature of the former ICL repayment program became a standard feature in student loans in 1993 Student Loan Reform Act, which is the repayment program allows a student to take a low-paying, community-oriented job without the fear of defaulting. Both the Perkins Loan and

the ICL have revolving loan funds, for making new loans, and for collecting loans that the institutions are responsible for administering. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loan and the ICL programs are the on-budget funds and the institutions' capital contributions are the nonfederal funds.

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although some states choose to overmatch. When the program was first authorized in 1972, fewer than 30 states had undergraduate grant programs. Now all states participate and state expenditures have continued to expand, even as federal funding has dropped or remained level. The SSIG program has achieved its purpose of encouraging states to provide financial aid to needy students, and federal support may soon be no longer needed.

Under the Work-Study Program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions to help pay salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part-time, typically in on-campus jobs. In 1992, the institutional-matching share was 30 percent. In 1993, the institutional-matching share was 25 percent. Institutions are required to use at least 5 percent of their work-study allocation to pay students employed in community service jobs beginning in award year 1994–95.

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program is "campus-based" like the Work-Study Program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need-analysis system. Beginning in 1993, the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

Some $19.2 billion in nonfederal funds that are generated by federal legislation and off-budget support but do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget assisted postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 94. These funds constituted 22 percent of the total federal support for education. These funds associated with postsecondary education, combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to $48.4 billion in FY 94, or about 55 percent of the total federal support for education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the FFEL program, new student loans totaling $18.2 billion were made in FY 94. The FDSL loans accounted for $0.5 billion in FY 94 and the Perkins Loans program accounted for an additional $.05 billion in funds for low-cost loans. In FY 94, it is estimated that the SSIG program aided students with $.07 billion in state-appropriated SSIG expenditures used to match federal funds. The nonfederal share of the SEOG program amounted to $0.2 billion and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to $0.2 billion.

Table 5A.—Nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in millions of **current** dollars]

Federal programs	Nonfederal funds and off-budget support			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94[1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94[1]
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 94[1]		
Total	**$4,855.7**	**$11,187.2**	**$19,205.3**	**295.5**	**71.7**
Federal family education loans	4,598.0	10,826.0	18,249.0	296.9	68.6
Federal direct student loans	—	—	456.0	—	—
Perkins loans	31.8	15.0	52.7	65.7	251.3
Income contingent loans[2]	—	0.5	—	—	—
State student incentive grants	76.5	59.2	72.4	–5.4	22.3
Supplemental educational opportunity grants	—	48.8	184.6	—	278.3
Work-study	149.4	237.7	190.5	27.5	–19.9

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
—Not applicable.

Table 5B.—Nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in millions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]

Federal programs	Nonfederal funds and off-budget support			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94[1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94[1]
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 94[1]		
Total	**$8,829.4**	**$12,803.2**	**$19,205.3**	**117.5**	**50.0**
Federal family education loans	8,360.8	12,389.8	18,249.0	118.3	47.3
Federal direct student loans	—	—	456.0	—	—
Perkins loans	57.8	17.2	52.7	–8.8	206.4
Income contingent loans[2]	—	0.6	—	—	—
State student incentive grants	139.1	67.7	72.4	–48.0	6.9
Supplemental educational opportunity grants	—	55.8	184.6	—	230.8
Work-study	271.7	272.0	190.5	–29.9	–30.0

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. For example, deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes of interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Altogether federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at $20.8 billion in FY 90, reflecting a decrease of 14 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see table A in appendix). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 may have curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction may have turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal tax subsidies should be taken into account when providing a comprehensive assessment of federal financial support for education.

Table 6.—Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1975 to 1990

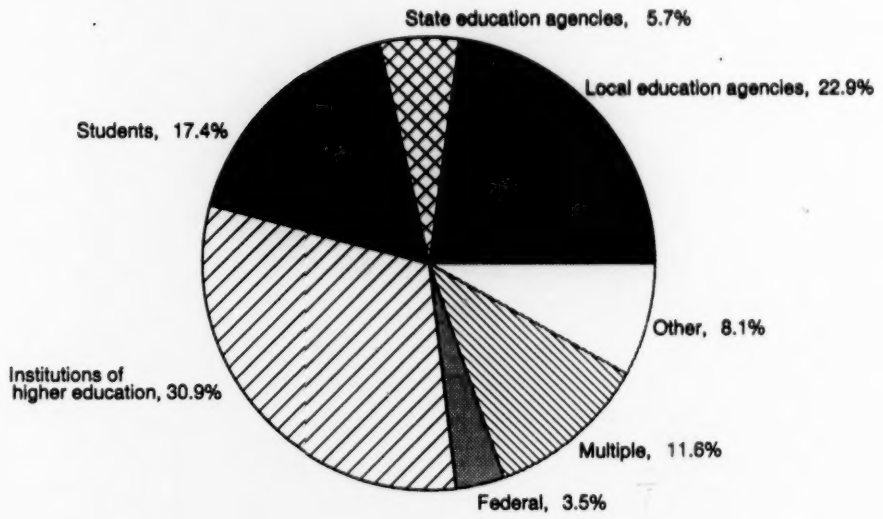
[Amounts in billions of **current** and **constant** FY 94 dollars]

Estimated federal tax expenditures	FY 75	FY 80	FY 85	FY 89	FY 90	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90	Percent change, FY 89 to FY 90
In current dollars	$8.6	$13.3	$18.0	$16.9	$18.1	36.2	7.4
In constant dollars	23.4	24.2	24.6	20.2	20.8	−14.3	2.9

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, contractor reports by Stephen M. Barro: "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to 1984," "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988;" and "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990." (See table A in appendix.)

Figure 3.--Total federal support for education and related programs, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1994



Total = $87.6 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics and Office of Management and Budget, unpublished tabulations; budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development; Fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994; and* unpublished data.

Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes directly to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional educational institutions. Some goes directly to students (for school costs and for out-of-pocket expenses), some to banks (to pay interest subsidies and default costs on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the federal government (FED), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities. (See figure 3, and tables 7A, 7B, and tables D, E, and F in appendix). Also tabulated are "multiple" recipients, a category used to capture federal funds available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and "other" recipients, a category that includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then spend it on tuition and books and room and board at the same IHEs.

Table 7A.—Total federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 94 [1]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94 [1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94 [1]
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$39.3**	**100.0**	**$62.8**	**100.0**	**$87.6**	**100.0**	**122.5**	**39.4**
Local education agencies	10.9	27.8	13.9	22.1	20.0	22.9	83.0	44.1
State education agencies	1.4	3.5	3.3	5.2	5.0	5.7	259.5	52.4
College students [2]	9.1	23.2	10.5	16.8	15.2	17.4	66.7	44.3
Institutions of higher education	11.2	28.6	20.4	32.5	27.1	30.9	141.1	32.7
Federal government	1.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	3.0	3.5	120.7	25.8
Multiple types	2.5	6.4	5.5	8.8	10.1	11.6	302.9	83.2
Other	2.8	7.0	6.7	10.7	7.1	8.1	156.7	5.3

[1] Estimated.
[2] This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See methodology section for estimation procedures.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 7B.—Total federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 94 [1]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94 [1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94 [1]
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$71.6**	**100.0**	**$71.9**	**100.0**	**$87.6**	**100.0**	**22.4**	**21.8**
Local education agencies	19.9	27.8	15.9	22.1	20.0	22.9	0.6	25.9
State education agencies	2.5	3.5	3.7	5.2	5.0	5.7	97.7	33.2
College students [2]	16.6	23.2	12.1	16.8	15.2	17.4	–8.3	26.1
Institutions of higher education	20.4	28.6	23.4	32.5	27.1	30.9	32.6	15.9
Federal government	2.5	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.0	3.5	21.4	9.9
Multiple types	4.6	6.4	6.3	8.8	10.1	11.6	121.6	60.1
Other	5.0	7.0	7.7	10.7	7.1	8.1	41.2	–8.0

[1] Estimated.
[2] This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See methodology section for estimation procedures.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1994; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, unpublished data.

Distribution of Federal Support for Education

Federal support to education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to $87.6 billion in FY 94. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, students, multiple, other, SEAs, and the federal government (see tables 7A and 7B). Federal education funds increased 22 percent between FY 80 and FY 94, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds received by LEAs remained relatively stable, after adjustment for inflation. Funds received by college students dropped due to the decline in education benefits for veterans and discontinuation of Social Security benefits for postsecondary students (see tables 8A, 8B, and tables D and F in appendix). There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 94 in funds received by multiple recipients, SEAs, and other recipients. The growth in funds to SEAs and multiple recipients was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Head Start program. Funds for the "other" category rose by 41 percent between FY 80 and FY 94. Much of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Federal Family Education Loan program.

In FY 94 (see tables 8A and 8B), LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds and 23 percent of all federal education support (see table F in appendix). Students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the "other" education level. IHEs received virtually all of the research funds. IHEs were also the largest recipient for total federal support (31 percent). Most of the nonfederal funds and off-budget support went to college students and IHEs.

In FY 94 (see table F in appendix), ED was the largest provider of federal funds for LEA and SEA recipients. The largest provider for "students" was nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education (ED) and off-budget support. The largest provider for IHEs was the nonfederal funds, off-budget support, and the Department of Health and Human Services; for the federal category, the Department of Defense; for the "other" category of recipients, was the nonfederal funds and off-budget support, and the Department of Education, and for the multiple category of recipients, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor.

Table 8A.—Total federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$39.3**	**$10.9**	**$1.4**	**$9.1**	**$11.2**	**$1.4**	**$2.5**	**$2.8**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	0.9	1.6	(1)	0.7	1.9	(1)
Postsecondary	11.1	—	0.1	5.4	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Research	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds and off-budget support	4.9	—	0.1	2.1	1.6	—	—	1.0
1990 total	**62.8**	**13.9**	**3.3**	**10.5**	**20.4**	**2.4**	**5.5**	**6.7**
Elementary and secondary	22.0	13.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.4	4.5	0.1
Postsecondary	13.7	—	0.3	4.9	4.0	0.2	0.6	3.7
Other	3.4	(1)	1.5	(1)	—	0.8	0.4	0.6
Research	12.6	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds and off-budget support	11.2	—	0.2	4.9	3.7	—	—	2.4
1994 total [2]	**87.6**	**20.0**	**5.0**	**15.2**	**27.1**	**3.0**	**10.1**	**7.1**
Elementary and secondary	34.3	20.0	2.4	1.1	0.3	1.7	8.8	0.1
Postsecondary	14.1	—	0.1	6.5	4.9	0.2	0.7	1.8
Other	4.8	(1)	2.1	(1)	(1)	1.2	0.7	0.8
Research	15.1	—	—	—	15.1	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds and off-budget support	19.2	—	0.4	7.6	6.7	—	—	4.4

[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Estimated.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. See tables 7A and 7B for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

Table 8B.—Total federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$71.6**	**$19.9**	**$2.5**	**$16.6**	**$20.4**	**$2.5**	**$4.6**	**$5.0**
Elementary and secondary	29.1	19.9	1.5	2.9	(1)	1.3	3.5	(1)
Postsecondary	20.2	—	0.2	9.8	6.9	0.3	0.6	2.4
Other	2.8	(1)	0.6	(1)	(1)	0.9	0.5	0.7
Research	10.5	—	—	—	10.5	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds and off-budget support	8.8	—	0.2	3.9	2.9	—	—	1.8
1990 total	**71.9**	**15.9**	**3.7**	**12.1**	**23.4**	**2.8**	**6.3**	**7.7**
Elementary and secondary	25.2	15.9	1.4	0.8	0.1	1.6	5.2	0.1
Postsecondary	15.6	—	0.3	5.7	4.6	0.2	0.7	4.2
Other	3.9	(1)	1.7	(1)	—	0.9	0.4	0.7
Research	14.4	—	—	—	14.4	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds and off-budget support	12.8	—	0.2	5.6	4.3	—	—	2.7
1994 total[2]	**87.6**	**20.0**	**5.0**	**15.2**	**27.1**	**3.0**	**10.1**	**7.1**
Elementary and secondary	34.3	20.0	2.4	1.1	0.3	1.7	8.8	0.1
Postsecondary	14.1	—	0.1	6.5	4.9	0.2	0.7	1.8
Other	4.8	(1)	2.1	(1)	(1)	1.2	0.7	0.8
Research	15.1	—	—	—	15.1	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds and off-budget support	19.2	—	0.4	7.6	6.7	—	—	4.4

[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Estimated.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. See tables 7A and 7B for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1994; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, unpublished data.

Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private) rose from $165.6 billion in FY 80 to an estimated $484.0 billion in FY 94,[6] an increase of 61 percent after being adjusted for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, including nonfederal funds, off-budget support, and on-budget funds including support for research, increased from $23.6 billion to $52.1 billion,[7] or by about 22 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions LEAs and SEAs increased 12 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 94 and total federal support to IHEs increased 33 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Because of the rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 11 percent in FY 94. Between FY 90 and FY 94, however, the share of federal support increased slightly.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 74 percent of their federal education aid from on-budget funds from ED, while LEAs received 58 percent in FY 94. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture's Child Nutrition Program (39 percent) (see table F in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 75 percent between FY 80 and FY 94, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal on-budget support for IHEs increased 16 percent and nonfederal funds and off-budget support for IHEs increased 130 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 14 percent in FY 94.

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support, the Department of Health and Human Services, and on-budget funds from the Department of Education were the largest providers of federal program support for IHEs, accounting for 25 percent, 24 percent, and 18 percent respectively, of the FY 94 total. Other major sources of federal support for IHEs were the Department of Energy, 10 percent; Department of Defense, 7 percent; and the National Science Foundation, 7 percent. Of all types of recipients, IHEs received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

It is important to note that all federal support for higher education students does not go to institutions. For example, many college students use part of the aid they receive to pay for off-campus housing.

It is important to note that tables 9A and 9B undercount federal support. That is because these tables include only the federal support passed through local education agencies, state education agencies, and institutions of higher education (see tables D, E, and F in appendix). These tables do not include the funds in the "federal" category that represent institutional expenditures, such as those of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools or the Department of Defense service schools.

[6] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1994*.

[7] These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see Sources and Methodology section, pages 25 and 26.

Table 9A.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 94[2]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94[2]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94[2]
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1994 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$165.6	100.0	$382.1	100.0	$484.0	100.0	192.2	26.7
Federal support[3]	23.6	14.2	37.6	9.8	52.1	10.8	121.1	38.6
On-budget	21.9	13.3	33.8	8.9	45.3	9.4	106.6	34.0
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.7	20.2	4.2	132.7	42.9
Federally generated[4]	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.0	7.2	1.5	321.5	81.5
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$103.2	100.0	$230.3	100.0	$285.4	100.0	176.7	23.9
Federal support[5]	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.5	25.0	8.8	102.8	45.7
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.4	24.5	8.6	100.7	44.8
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.6	15.3	5.4	138.7	46.0
Federally generated[4]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	386.3	110.6
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	$62.5	100.0	$151.8	100.0	$198.6	100.0	217.9	30.9
Federal support	11.2	18.0	20.4	13.5	27.1	13.6	141.1	32.7
On-budget	9.6	15.4	16.7	11.0	20.4	10.2	111.4	22.1
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.7	2.4	4.9	2.5	115.7	34.0
Federally generated[4]	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	6.7	3.4	317.9	79.8

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8A.
[4] Includes nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support.
[5] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues. See table 8A.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

Table 9B.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 94 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 94[2]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 94[2]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 94[2]
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1994 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$301.2	100.0	$437.3	100.0	$484.0	100.0	60.7	10.7
Federal support[3]	42.8	14.2	43.0	9.8	52.1	10.8	21.6	21.1
On-budget	39.9	13.3	38.7	8.9	45.3	9.4	13.6	17.1
Dept. of Education	15.8	5.2	16.2	3.7	20.2	4.2	28.0	24.9
Federally generated[4]	3.1	1.0	4.5	1.0	7.2	1.5	131.8	58.6
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$187.6	100.0	$263.6	100.0	$285.4	100.0	52.1	8.3
Federal support[5]	22.4	11.9	19.6	7.5	25.0	8.8	11.5	27.3
On-budget	22.2	11.9	19.4	7.4	24.5	8.6	10.4	26.6
Dept. of Education	11.7	6.2	12.0	4.6	15.3	5.4	31.3	27.6
Federally generated[4]	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	167.4	84.1
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	$113.6	100.0	$173.7	100.0	$198.6	100.0	74.8	14.3
Federal support	20.4	18.0	23.4	13.5	27.1	13.6	32.6	15.9
On-budget	17.5	15.4	19.1	11.0	20.4	10.2	16.3	6.7
Dept. of Education	4.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	4.9	2.5	18.6	17.1
Federally generated[4]	2.9	2.6	4.3	2.5	6.7	3.4	129.8	57.1

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8A.
[4] Includes nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support.
[5] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues. See table 8B.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support where local educational agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals. (See Sources and Methodology, pages 25 and 26.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1994; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, unpublished data (see tables D, E, and F in current dollars in appendix).

Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* FY 1967 to 1995 editions. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 to 1994. All FY 94 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995.*

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals do not reflect deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by states and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances.* Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems.* The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

In the past, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepared annual reports on federal education program support. These were published in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government.* The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance and consistency in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from OMB. Nonfederal funds such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include this estimate in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. Federal tax expenditures data are from reports prepared under contract ("Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984;" "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988;" and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 1990") for the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

The method for estimating recipients' data is based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984" (U.S. Department of Education); and the Office of Management and Budget's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.* The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations. These estimates tend to undercount IHEs, students, and LEAs because some federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients

were put into a "multiple recipients" category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

NCES reports all federal funds in support of education or of educational institutions. This report is an extension of a data series first constructed by the Office of Management and Budget in 1967 and transferred in the early 1980s to NCES.

Federal support for educational institutions differs in this report from those reported in other National Center for Education Statistics reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 1980 where the CCD survey reports $9.5 billion for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has $12.3 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported $8.9 billion for FY 1980, whereas this report has $11.2 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (often July 1 to June 30) which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments as "federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and state government-operated institutions such as those for the individuals with disabilities are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal financial aid programs, such as FFEL and NDSL, are specifically excluded from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey. Nonfederal support and off-budget support are also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1995*) was used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator numbers are:

Fiscal year	Composite deflator
1965	0.2650
1970	0.3282
1975	0.4758
1980	0.7102
1981	0.7817
1982	0.8369
1983	0.8776
1984	0.9125
1985	0.9452
1986	0.9735
1987	1.0000
1988	1.0361
1989	1.0813
1990	1.1284
1991	1.1790
1992	1.2197
1993	1.2566
1994	1.2914

Definitions

Appropriations—budget authority provided through the Congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Constant dollars—sometimes called real dollars, are dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Current dollars—dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

Federal funds—the on-budget funds.

Federal funds composite deflator—price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Federal suppport—the on-budget, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

Fiscal year (FY)—the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation—funds that are generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies.

Obligations—are binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

Off-budget support—certain federal support that has been excluded from the budget by law. The funding is not, therefore, included in the totals for the budget. The expenditures add to the federal debt, not the deficit.

On-budget funds—funds that are provided through programs funded by Congressional appropriations. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are not included in the on-budget funds.

Outlays—a measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

Revenues—money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. Revenues are all funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Non-cash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Tax expenditures—revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

Appendix

Tables

Table A.—Federal education support and estimated federal tax expenditures, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1994

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total on-budget support, nonfederal funds generated by federal programs, and off-budget support	On-budget support[1]					Nonfederal funds generated by federal programs and off-budget support								Estimated federal tax expenditures for education[9]
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Federal Family Education Loan Program[2]	Federal Direct Student Loan[3]	Perkins Loans[4]	Income Contingent Loans[5]	State Student Incentive Grants[6]	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants[7]	Work-Study Aid[8]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Current dollars														
1965[r]	$5,354.7	$5,331.0	$1,942.6	$1,197.5	$374.7	$1,816.3	$23.7	—	—	$16.1	—	—	—	$7.6	—
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	$770.0	—	21.0	—	—	—	41.6	—
1975	24,691.5	23,288.1	10,817.2	7,644.0	1,808.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	1,233.0	—	35.7	—	$20.0	—	114.7	$8,605.0
1980	39,349.2	34,493.5	16,027.7	11,115.9	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,855.7	4,598.0	—	31.8	—	76.5	—	149.4	13,320.0
1981	44,121.6	36,446.2	15,903.7	12,084.8	2,182.2	6,275.5	7,675.4	7,433.0	—	20.7	—	76.5	—	145.2	16,380.0
1982	40,142.2	34,304.7	14,839.2	10,872.8	1,995.1	6,597.4	5,837.5	5,597.0	—	19.8	—	72.0	—	148.7	16,180.0
1983	41,544.7	34,719.2	14,527.8	10,753.4	2,204.1	7,233.8	6,825.5	6,582.0	—	19.8	—	60.0	—	163.7	16,725.0
1984	43,875.9	36,104.5	15,292.4	10,163.2	2,710.4	7,938.6	7,771.4	7,520.0	—	17.9	—	76.0	—	157.5	17,090.0
1985	47,753.4	39,027.9	16,901.3	11,174.4	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	8,467.0	—	21.4	—	76.0	—	161.1	18,035.0
1986	48,139.4	39,745.0	17,049.9	11,065.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	8,142.0	—	20.2	—	72.7	—	159.5	19,460.0
1987	50,502.0	40,972.2	17,535.7	10,077.5	2,820.4	10,538.6	9,529.8	9,272.0	—	20.9	$0.6	76.0	—	160.4	19,590.0
1988	53,840.5	43,216.0	18,564.9	10,419.1	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.5	10,380.0	—	20.6	0.5	73.0	—	150.4	16,190.0
1989	59,281.9	48,014.0	19,809.5	13,014.3	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	10,938.0	—	20.4	0.5	71.9	$22.0	215.0	16,890.0
1990	62,811.5	51,624.3	21,984.4	13,650.9	3,383.0	12,606.0	11,187.2	10,826.0	—	15.0	0.5	59.2	48.8	237.7	18,140.0
1991	70,335.7	57,595.7	25,418.0	14,703.6	3,698.6	13,775.4	12,740.1	12,336.0	—	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0	—
1992	74,567.9	60,479.8	27,926.9	14,384.1	3,992.0	14,176.9	14,088.0	13,658.0	—	17.3	0.5	72.0	97.2	242.9	—
1993	84,741.5	67,740.6	30,834.3	17,844.0	4,107.2	14,955.1	17,000.8	16,524.0	—	29.3	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	—
1994[10]	87,569.4	68,364.2	34,318.8	14,129.0	4,805.0	15,111.4	19,205.3	18,249.0	$456.0	52.7	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	—
	Constant fiscal year 1994 dollars[11]														
1965	$26,094.7	$25,979.1	$9,466.6	$5,835.7	$1,825.8	$8,851.1	$115.5	—	—	$78.5	—	—	—	$37.0	—
1970	52,565.2	49,289.2	22,941.6	13,566.0	3,796.0	8,985.7	3,276.0	$3,029.8	—	82.5	—	—	—	163.7	—
1975	67,016.7	63,207.7	29,816.8	20,747.2	4,365.7	9,278.0	3,809.0	3,346.6	—	96.8	—	$54.3	—	311.3	$23,355.4
1980	71,551.0	62,721.8	29,144.1	20,212.7	2,816.2	10,548.7	8,829.4	8,360.8	—	57.8	—	139.1	—	271.7	24,220.6
1981	72,890.6	60,210.6	26,273.6	19,964.6	3,605.1	10,367.4	12,680.0	12,279.6	—	34.1	—	126.4	—	239.9	27,060.4
1982	61,942.2	52,934.4	22,898.0	16,777.6	3,078.6	10,180.3	9,007.8	8,636.6	—	30.6	—	111.1	—	229.5	24,957.0
1983	61,133.5	51,089.6	21,377.8	15,823.8	3,243.4	10,644.6	10,043.9	9,685.5	—	29.2	—	88.3	—	240.9	24,611.1
1984	62,094.8	51,096.4	21,642.3	14,383.3	3,835.8	11,235.0	10,998.3	10,642.6	—	25.3	—	107.6	—	222.9	24,186.3
1985	65,244.1	53,322.7	23,091.8	15,267.2	2,879.5	12,084.1	11,921.4	11,568.2	—	29.2	—	103.8	—	220.1	24,640.7
1986	63,859.4	52,723.8	22,617.7	14,679.2	3,475.6	11,951.4	11,135.6	10,800.8	—	26.8	—	96.4	—	211.6	25,814.7
1987	65,218.3	52,911.5	22,645.6	13,014.0	3,642.3	13,609.6	12,306.8	11,973.9	—	27.0	$0.7	98.1	—	207.1	25,298.5
1988	67,107.1	53,864.6	23,139.3	12,986.4	3,716.2	14,022.6	13,242.4	12,937.7	—	25.7	0.6	91.0	—	187.5	20,179.3
1989	70,800.5	57,343.3	23,658.6	15,543.1	3,798.3	14,343.4	13,457.2	13,063.3	—	24.4	0.7	85.9	$26.3	256.8	20,171.8
1990	71,884.8	59,081.6	25,160.1	15,622.8	3,871.7	14,427.0	12,803.2	12,389.8	—	17.2	0.6	67.7	55.8	272.0	20,760.4
1991	77,041.2	63,086.5	27,841.3	16,105.4	4,051.2	15,088.7	13,954.7	13,512.1	—	19.0	0.5	69.6	96.1	257.4	—
1992	78,951.4	64,035.1	29,568.6	15,229.7	4,226.6	15,010.2	14,916.2	14,460.9	—	18.4	0.6	76.2	103.0	257.2	—
1993	87,088.3	69,616.6	31,688.2	18,338.2	4,220.9	15,369.2	17,471.7	16,981.6	—	30.1	—	74.4	189.7	195.8	—
1994[10]	87,569.4	68,364.2	34,318.8	14,129.0	4,805.0	15,111.4	19,205.3	18,249.0	$456.0	52.7	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	—

[1] On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

[2] Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.

[3] The Federal Direct Student Loan program (FDSL) program will provide students with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but will provide loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. The FDSL program will replace the FFEL program and will gradually be phased in, beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. This program will be an off-budget support program.

[4] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/3 of the federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

[5] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This was a demonstration project that involved only 10 institutions and had unsubsidized interest rates.

[6] Required state matching contributions.

[7] Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

[8] Employer contributions to student earnings.

[9] Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

[10] Estimated.

[11] Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1994; "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984," "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988," and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1970 to FY 1990" by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1994.)

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Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1994

[In thousands of current dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,268,084**	**$34,493,502**	**$39,027,876**	**$51,624,342**	**$60,479,844**	**$67,740,818**	**$68,364,174**
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	16,701,085	23,198,575	26,116,013	30,478,215	28,879,741
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,782,274	6,260,843	7,586,729	8,067,050	8,728,503
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,581	55,114	53,835	80,510	74,354	91,398
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	3,119,213	3,805,509	3,948,471	3,958,746	3,747,919
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	2,247,822	2,561,950	2,917,137	2,787,423	2,647,245
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,675,225	5,613,930	5,322,356	7,956,011	9,362,010	10,885,245	11,706,757
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	–52,768	5,314	438	118	203	401	374
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	549,479	630,537	715,382	723,448	785,841
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	66,802	99,775	134,235	148,381	155,884
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,948,685	2,511,380	3,709,531	4,241,590	4,536,459
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	23,820	51,225	53,343	69,051	48,030
Department of Transportation	—	27,534	52,290	54,712	82,035	78,186	91,485	115,925	109,893
Department of the Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,483	290,276	41,715	51,779	56,912	58,443
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,289,849	757,476	1,047,579	1,145,108	1,393,181
Other agencies and programs									
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	198,807	249,786	245,199	242,907	257,030
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	37,838	45,786	19,032	4,745	93	7,608	7,974	7,775
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	1,033	2,900	3,023	3,054
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	7,081	2,833	1,761	8,472	8,600	8,500	180,000
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	152,012	124,500	169,500
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	107,340	104,940	130,371	139,755	148,345
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	290	290	1,946	1,828	215	261	76,467	65,860
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	—	—	—	–1,895	1,332	2,883	2,401	2,894	3,221
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	4,305	6,612	7,462	12,913
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	191	885	1,298	2,344
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,610	1,503	1,833
Library of Congress	—	—	—	2,294	2,236	2,299	1,610	1,503	320,325
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	296,044	311,453	320,325
National Archives and Records Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	487,624	1,093,303	1,383,422	1,374,042	1,457,485
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	—	—	52,118	77,397	99,412	108,975	108,231
National Endowment for the Arts	—	—	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,437	867	954
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	340	4,754	5,220	5,536	5,577	8,286	7,784	7,250
National Science Foundation	—	8,459	63,955	142,586	125,671	141,048	159,103	160,275	157,541
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	1,147,115	1,588,891	1,875,072	2,080,154	2,241,344
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	27,418	22,934	26,344
Smithsonian Institution	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	6,578	7,828	7,678
U.S. Information Agency	—	100	—	661	395	25	100	25	25
U.S. Institute of Peace	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	143,007	201,547	237,226	288,059	304,575
Other agencies	—	—	—	—	—	7,821	11,350	10,468	11,549
	10,055	1,421	5,913	990	432	885	1,532	1,622	1,550

—Data not available or not applicable.

[1] Estimated.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1994; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1994.)

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose or activity, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1994

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or other educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total, all programs	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,084**	**$34,493,502**	**$39,027,576**	**$51,624,342**	**$60,479,844**	**$67,740,618**	**$68,364,174**
Elementary/secondary education programs	**$1,842,577**	**5,830,442**	**10,617,195**	**16,027,888**	**18,901,334**	**21,984,361**	**27,928,868**	**30,834,326**	**34,316,808**
Department of Education[2]	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	7,296,702	9,681,313	12,057,748	13,058,974	14,825,817
Grants for the disadvantaged (includes Chapter 1)	—	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	4,206,754	4,494,111	6,158,813	6,615,047	6,900,113
Impact aid program	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	647,402	816,366	794,794	432,153	982,706
School improvement programs (includes Chapter 2)	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	526,401	1,189,158	1,514,892	2,032,552	1,663,417
Indian education	—	—	40,036	93,365	82,328	69,451	68,523	99,925	82,170
Bilingual education	—	21,250	92,693	169,540	157,539	188,919	198,332	124,778	257,449
Education for the handicapped	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,017,964	1,616,623	2,243,338	2,564,070	3,603,794
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	658,314	1,306,685	1,079,054	1,190,449	1,317,242
Education Reform - Goals 2000[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,927
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,134,906	5,528,950	6,714,082	7,154,483	7,800,902
Child nutrition programs	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,664,561	4,977,075	6,126,963	6,596,588	7,236,654
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities[4]	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	336,502	350,441	400,000	389,900	400,000
Special milk program	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	15,993	18,707	19,178	15,535	21,730
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	117,850	182,727	167,921	152,460	142,518
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities[5]	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	831,625	1,097,876	1,197,318	1,259,374	1,206,145
Junior ROTC	—	12,100	12,500	32,000	55,600	39,300	54,748	84,100	108,800
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	613,437	864,958	912,916	895,674	841,845
Section VI schools[6]	—	—	—	—	162,588	193,618	229,656	279,600	255,500
Department of Energy[7]	100	200	300	77,633	23,031	15,563	15,236	6,254	6,254
Energy conservation for school buildings[8]	—	—	—	77,240	22,731	15,213	12,586	5,054	5,054
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	300	350	2,650	1,200	1,200
Department of Health and Human Services[9]	79,999	167,333	663,885	1,077,000	1,531,089	2,396,793	3,310,200	4,114,498	4,771,327
Head Start[10]	—	—	403,900	736,000	1,075,089	1,447,758	2,201,800	2,776,286	3,326,286
Payments to states for AFDC work programs[11]	—	—	—	—	—	459,221	594,184	736,474	859,913
Social Security student benefits[12]	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	456,000	489,814	514,216	601,738	585,129
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	389,810	446,267	517,666	536,483	587,817
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds:									
Payments to states—estimated education share	11,078	12,294	27,389	62,636	127,369	123,811	122,045	108,924	123,991
Payments to counties—estimated education share	10,731	16,389	29,494	48,953	59,016	102,822	45,805	34,903	39,536
Indian Education:									
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	177,268	192,841	325,582	368,817	399,234
Johnson-O'Malley assistance[13]	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,675	25,556	23,590	22,980	24,326
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	488	538	644	859	730
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	36,117	65,997	94,724	107,857	125,226
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,292	2,066	1,944	1,725	3,396
Inmate programs[14]	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	27,825	63,931	92,780	106,132	121,833
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,945,268	2,506,487	3,708,362	4,240,990	4,535,859
Job Corps[15]	—	—	175,000	469,800	604,748	739,376	925,826	949,267	1,027,939
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs[16]	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,340,520	1,766,111	2,782,536	3,291,703	3,507,920
Department of Transportation[17]	—	45	50	60	60	48	60	60	40
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[18]	—	45	50	60	60	48	60	60	40
Department of the Treasury	32	—	847,139	935,903	273,728	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing—[19]									
State[20]	—	—	475,224	525,019	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	371,915	410,884	273,728	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[18]	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[21]	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	344,758	155,351	190,606	222,567	320,210
Noncollegiate and job training programs[22]	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	224,035	12,848	—	—	—
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans[23]	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	107,480	136,780	184,500	216,276	252,960
Dependents' education[24]	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	13,243	5,723	6,106	5,840	5,737
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992[25]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451	61,513

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose or activity, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1994—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or other educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Elementary/secondary education programs (continued)									
Other agencies									
Appalachian Regional Commission [26]	—	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,632	93	5,182	5,382	5,300
National Endowment for the Arts [27]	—	—	3,686	4,999	4,399	4,641	5,000	5,000	5,000
Arts in education	—	—	3,686	4,999	4,399	4,641	5,000	5,000	5,000
National Endowment for the Humanities [28]	—	20	149	330	321	404	809	1,645	1,823
Office of Economic Opportunity [29]	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start [30]	96,400	325,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs [31]	20,000	42,809	16,612	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps [32]	34,000	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs [33]	31,000	553,366	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) [34]	1,393	6,498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs									
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	86,579	109,894	120,789	127,286
Postsecondary education programs	1,187,811	3,447,897	7,844,037	11,115,882	11,174,379	13,880,918	14,384,138	17,844,015	14,128,963
Department of Education [2]	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,882,242	8,202,499	11,175,978	11,323,584	14,660,704	10,898,931
Student financial assistance [35]	—	—	—	3,882,789	4,162,896	6,920,328	7,071,440	7,878,293	7,420,923
Federal Direct Student Loan Program [36]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	153,906
Federal Family Education Loan Program [37]	—	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,634,796	4,372,446	3,253,648	5,554,920	1,911,525
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,538,066	399,787	404,511	559,492	718,406	1,041,583	860,573
Facilities—loans and insurance [38]	3,588	114,199	16,292	−19,031	5,307	19,219	25,984	−2,976	−5,720
College housing loans [38,39]	—	—	—	14,082	−164,061	−57,167	−39,907	−28,355	3,027
Educational activities overseas	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	82	—	—	—
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account [40]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	230,327	263,497	353,390	266,466
National Technical Institute for the Deaf [41]	—	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	31,251	30,516	53,849	42,279
Department of Agriculture	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	34,238	32,730	33,373
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute [42]	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	34,238	32,730	33,373
Department of Commerce	5,081	5,277	14,973	29,971	2,153	3,312	3,270	3,549	3,800
Sea Grant Program [43]	—	—	1,866	3,123	2,153	3,312	3,270	3,549	3,800
Merchant Marine Academy [44]	3,570	3,160	10,152	14,809	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools [44]	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense [45]	77,800	322,100	379,800	848,000	1,041,700	635,789	680,194	696,800	684,800
Tuition assistance for military personnel	—	67,800	86,800	(46)	77,100	95,300	102,400	123,400	132,800
Service academies [47]	77,800	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	120,513	126,148	128,000	143,700
Senior ROTC	—	106,100	116,800	(46)	364,000	193,056	193,348	184,100	190,100
Professional development education [48]	—	77,800	90,300	(46)	414,200	226,800	258,300	261,300	218,100
Department of Energy [7]	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,478	25,502	34,373	17,884	17,884
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,800	9,402	19,100	4,000	4,000
Teacher development projects [49]	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs [50]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education [9]	—	—	—	53,501	12,708	7,489	9,573	6,884	6,884
Minority honors vocational training [51]	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—
Honors research program [51]	—	—	—	—	120	6,472	1,000	1,000	1,000
Students and teachers [52]	—	—	—	—	—	2,189	4,700	6,000	6,000
Department of Health and Human Services [3]	469,223	981,483	1,666,650	2,412,088	516,088	578,542	743,456	720,911	759,516
Health professions training programs [53]	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	230,600	305,829	299,786	305,583
Indian health manpower [54]	—	—	—	7,187	5,877	9,508	19,480	26,100	27,400
National Health Service Corps scholarships	—	—	1,206	70,667	2,266	4,769	58,706	33,323	42,270
National Institutes of Health training grants [55]	—	—	154,875	176,388	217,827	241,366	348,034	350,804	373,364
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,760	10,481	10,972	10,472	10,472
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs [56]	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	81,353	—	—	—
Health teaching facilities	—	—	353	3,078	739	506	456	427	397
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits [57]	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	—	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development [58]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans [38,39]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose or activity, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1994—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or other educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Postsecondary education programs (continued)									
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	135,480	140,266	132,916	147,001
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	36,403	71,991	69,960	68,982	61,566	70,082
Indian programs:									
Continuing education[58]	2,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	34,911	38,970	39,840	43,184
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	30,589	32,315	31,510	33,735
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	2,167	9,057	10,211	9,496
Educational exchange[59]	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soviet-East European Research and Training[60]	—	—	—	—	—	2,167	9,057	10,211	9,496
Department of Transportation[17]	—	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	46,025	53,991	57,576	61,014
Merchant Marine Academy[44]	—	—	—	—	19,896	20,926	27,007	26,788	29,934
State marine schools[61]	—	—	—	—	19,777	8,269	11,072	10,320	11,714
Coast Guard Academy[18]	—	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,867	12,074	13,071	13,802	13,032
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[62]	—	1,855	1,855	2,230	3,499	4,173	2,540	6,306	5,883
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[18]	—	200	250	300	538	582	301	560	451
Department of the Treasury	8,208	—	268,606	296,750	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education[19,20]	—	—	268,606	296,750	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy[18]	6,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[62]	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[18]	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[21]	56,650	693,490	3,029,800	1,803,847	944,091	899,825	884,480	919,991	1,070,421
Vietnam-era veterans[63]	33,950	638,260	2,840,800	1,679,974	694,217	46,998	—	—	—
College student support	—	—	—	1,580,081	679,953	39,458	—	—	—
Work-study	—	—	—	19,893	14,264	7,540	—	—	—
Service persons college support[64]	—	18,900	74,890	46,617	35,630	5,911	—	—	—
Post-Vietnam veterans[65]	—	—	—	922	82,564	161,476	88,800	65,894	51,963
All-volunteer-force educational assistance[66]	—	—	—	—	196	269,947	660,840	745,798	912,292
Veterans[67]	—	—	—	—	—	183,758	530,800	626,699	806,692
Reservists[68]	—	—	—	—	196	86,182	119,730	119,117	105,700
Veteran dependents' education[69]	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	100,494	103,440	98,311	94,178
Payments to state education agencies[70]	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Other agencies									
Appalachian Regional Commission[39]	—	4,106	2,846	1,781	—	—	1,487	1,587	1,800
National Endowment for the Humanities[40]	—	3,349	25,320	58,451	49,098	50,936	56,512	57,804	56,825
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,883	80,089	181,884	210,375	246,891	283,015
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,883	80,089	181,884	210,375	246,891	283,015
Sea Grant Program[48]	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency[71]	7,512	8,423	9,405	81,096	124,041	181,172	207,676	256,068	266,292
Educational and cultural affairs[50]	—	—	—	49,846	21,079	35,862	35,856	44,183	28,961
Educational and cultural exchange programs[72]	—	—	—	—	101,529	145,307	166,816	211,885	237,331
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	1,549	1,433	3	—	—	—
Information center and library activities[73]	7,512	8,423	9,405	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs									
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation[74]	—	—	—	—	—	1,033	2,900	3,023	3,054
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,898	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	14,637	16,382	14,247	14,294
Harry S Truman scholarship fund[58,75]	—	—	—	−1,898	1,332	2,883	2,401	2,894	3,221
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development[76]	—	—	—	—	—	4,306	6,812	7,462	12,915
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation[77]	—	—	—	—	—	191	866	1,298	2,344

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose or activity, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1994—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or other educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other education programs	**374,652**	**964,719**	**1,608,479**	**1,548,730**	**2,107,588**	**3,383,031**	**3,991,965**	**4,107,193**	**4,804,970**
Department of Education[2]	182,021	630,235	1,045,669	747,706	1,173,055	2,251,801	2,579,883	2,526,372	3,036,576
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	284,900	328,293	368,420	353,545	469,157
Libraries	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	137,264	214,928	181,219	166,104
Rehabilitative services and disability research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,780,360	1,991,875	1,983,848	2,396,903
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	5,736	4,587	7,774	6,414
Trust funds[58]	—	—	—	27	–23	148	73	–14	–2
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,396	271,112	336,375	352,511	400,442	443,650	452,745
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,986	337,907	385,087	424,928	434,582
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	14,604	15,356	18,722	18,163
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration:									
Training for private sector employees[44]	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[9]	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	97,643	96,860	110,060
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	97,643	96,860	110,060
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[78]	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,842	25,517	26,920	34,525	37,028	27,236
FBI National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	6,028	10,831	14,388	12,004
FBI—Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	10,548	12,578	10,563	9,015
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	83	850	695	230	230
National Institute of Corrections[79]	—	—	31,312	10,277	11,025	9,494	10,621	11,847	5,987
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	47,539	44,086	58,840	38,534
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	47,539	44,086	58,840	38,534
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[59]	4,385	4,815	7,363	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Transportation[17]	—	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	1,507	2,419	500	467
Highways training and education grants[80]	—	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	—	1,945	—	—
Maritime Administration:									
Training for private sector employees[44]	—	—	—	—	1,135	1,507	474	500	467
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[78]	—	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	—	—	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration[81]									
Air traffic controllers second career program[82]	—	—	6,000	6,300	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	—	18	3,096	14,584	18,160	41,488	51,694	56,779	58,276
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center[83]	—	18	3,096	14,584	18,160	41,488	51,694	56,779	58,276
Other agencies									
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	170,371	212,220	215,248	231,180
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	142,801	186,570	190,020	201,980
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	27,570	18,650	25,228	29,200
Appalachian Regional Commission[28]	—	572	1,574	8,124	113	—	938	1,006	975
Corporation for National and Community Service[84]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	8,600	8,500	180,000
Estimated education funds[85]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	8,600	8,500	180,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency[86]	—	290	290	281	405	215	261	78,467	66,960
Estimated architect/engineer student development program[87]	—	40	40	31	155	200	250	375	102
Estimated other training programs[88]	—	250	250	250	250	15	11	92	108
Estimated disaster relief[89]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,000	66,450
General Services Administration[90]									
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission[91]	—	—	—	2,294	2,238	2,299	1,810	1,503	1,933
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	296,044	311,453	320,325
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,364	148,986	252,623	260,918	264,882
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,196	11,908	31,436	32,954	37,473	38,868	48,261	49,013
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	10	10	30	—
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,381	3,359	4,723	5,244	6,430
National Aeronautics and Space Administration									
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	982	1,800	3,300	6,100	6,800	6,300
National Archives and Records Administration[92]									
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	52,118	77,397	99,412	108,975	108,231

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose or activity, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1994—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or other educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other education programs (continued)									
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science[86]	—	—	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,437	887	954
National Endowment for the Arts[87]	—	340	1,068	231	1,137	936	3,286	2,784	2,250
National Endowment for the Humanities[88]	—	5,090	38,486	85,805	78,252	89,706	99,782	100,826	99,093
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	6,578	7,828	7,678
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	690	93	1,166	1,000
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	675	474	793	783	810
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	—	—	1,006	1,473	2,546	4,615	5,692	5,900	5,868
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[89]	—	—	—	15,116	18,966	20,375	29,550	31,991	38,283
U.S. Institute of Peace[94]	—	—	—	—	—	7,821	11,350	10,468	11,549
Other programs									
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,158	3,724	4,096	4,749	4,765
Research programs at universities and related institutions[90]	**1,818,278**	**2,283,841**	**3,418,374**	**5,861,204**	**8,844,579**	**12,806,036**	**14,176,863**	**14,956,063**	**15,111,432**
Department of Education[96]	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	89,483	154,800	232,166	316,417
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,406	293,252	348,109	437,987	436,187	441,483
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,296	52,961	60,823	77,240	70,806	67,798
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,871,884	2,070,969	2,002,572	1,857,274
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,206,316	2,520,886	2,867,528	2,763,515	2,823,337
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,766	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	4,902,714	5,210,711	5,962,978	6,066,884
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	510	2,550	5,314	438	118	203	401	374
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	49,790	57,449	54,049	51,023
Department of Justice	—	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	6,858	4,986	3,496	3,400
Department of Labor	—	3,567	6,124	12,936	3,417	5,893	1,189	600	600
Department of State	—	8,220	10,973	188	29	1,519	200	—	—
Department of Transportation	—	12,326	28,478	31,910	22,821	28,606	35,015	57,799	48,372
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	226	388	227	85	133	167
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	1,000	2,300	2,491	2,550	2,550
ACTION	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	—	—	—	77,053	56,960	79,415	32,979	27,595	25,850
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	152,012	124,500	160,500
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	1,665	1,423	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	1,090,003	1,377,322	1,387,842	1,481,186
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,427,007	1,664,697	1,833,563	1,966,329
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	27,418	22,934	26,344
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	100	—	661	396	25	100	25	25
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	10,058	1,421	5,913	990	432	886	1,832	1,822	1,550

[1] Estimated.

[2] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[3] This program creates a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program also has the School-To-Work Opportunities program which will be used to initiate a national system to be administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. Both departments are to establish a national framework within which all states can create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work or to further their education or training.

[4] These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

[5] This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84 after the monitoring of closeouts of projects was completed. Data are not available for previous years.

[6] This program was funded by the U.S. Department of Education in FYs 65–81 in the Impact Aid program. This program provides for education of dependents of federal employees residing on federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.

[7] The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission.

[8] This program was established in 1979. Funds were appropriated for this program in FY 80.

[9] The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

[10] The Head Start program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

[11] This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program.

[12] After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

[13] This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

[14] This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

[15] The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

[16] Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[17] The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

[18] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[19] This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

[20] The states' share of revenue-sharing funds was not spent on education in FYs 81–86.

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[21] The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

[22] This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training Program for service persons and veterans. Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program was put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 were put in Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[23] This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

[24] This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

[25] The purpose of this program is to provide stable and permanent employment to those men and women who have served on active duty for at least ninety days and were discharged on or after August 2, 1990, and have been unemployed for at least 8 of the preceding 15 weeks. The program will pay one-half of the eligible veteran's salary to an approved employer for the length of the training program—at least 6 but not more than 18 months. The maximum payable for any one veteran is $10,000 or $12,000 for a veteran who has a service connected disability rated 30 percent or more.

[26] This agency was established March 9, 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

[27] This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

[28] This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

[29] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970s. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[30] Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

[31] Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

[32] The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[33] These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[34] These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

[35] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

[36] The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that will simplify the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and will provide borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. The program will also save taxpayers money because the federal government can borrow at lower interest rates than banks, and the Department also will not have to make interest subsidy or special allowance payments to lenders. This program will provide students with essentially the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but will provide loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. The FDSL program will eventually replace the FFEL program and will gradually be phased in, beginning with the 1994–95 academic year.

[37] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975. Formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program. The large drop in FY 94 reflects a $2 billion loan prepayment from the Student Loan Marketing Association of its outstanding debt to the Treasury Department.

[38] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

[39] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

[40] The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCUs with private capital for capital projects such as repairs, renovation and construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, instructional equipment, and research instruments.

[41] First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

[42] Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

[43] The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nation's coastal and marine resources. One of the objectives is to provide trained personnel to utilize and manage these resources. This program was transferred from the National Science Foundation to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970. Appropriations began in 1968.

[44] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31 from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[45] The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 89 to 92 are lower than previous years because they exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

[46] Included in total above.

[47] Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

[48] Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

[49] No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

[50] This program receives funds periodically.

[51] Appropriations began in FY 84.

[52] Appropriations began in FY 89.

[53] Does not include higher education assistance loans.

[54] Appropriations began in FY 78.

[55] Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

[56] Beginning in fiscal year 1992 data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

[57] Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

[58] Includes adult education, tribally controlled community colleges, other postsecondary schools, and in FY 91 also includes indirect administrative cost grants.

[59] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (ICA) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the ICA became the USIA.

[60] This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

[61] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31 from the U.S. Department of Commerce. FY 89 outlays are high because of the replacement of one of the training ships.

[62] Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[63] Includes Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[64] Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

[65] Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Participants' contributions, up to a maximum of $2,700, are deposited to the fund prior to discharge. When the participant enters training, the monthly disbursement from his or her account is matched two for one from funds provided by DOD. Additional amounts in the form of incentive bonuses may also be provided by DOD funds. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations.

[66] Public Law 98–525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who enter active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, and ending on June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

[67] Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty in order to participate in this program. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

[68] Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to $140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

[69] Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

[70] These payments have been made to state education agencies for years but they were not available as a separate budget item until FY 88.

[71] The USIA was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.

[72] This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80–83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

[73] This program was combined with the "educational and cultural affairs" program in FY 77.

[74] Public Law 99–661 established this program to operate the scholarship program in tribute to the former Senator from Arizona. The Foundation awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. The Foundation may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

[75] Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

[76] Public Law 99–498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation administered by a Board of Trustees. The Institute provides Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

[77] Public Laws 99–500 and 99–591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

[78] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[79] This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. FY 75 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.

[80] Appropriations for this program began in FY 70. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91–605.

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[81] The Federal Aviation Administration was an independent agency and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

[82] Appropriations began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

[83] First year of appropriations was FY 70.

[84] The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established a new agency, the Corporation for National and Community Service. On October 1, 1993 ACTION became part of the Corporation for National and Community Service. ACTION was established on July 1, 1971. This agency brings together a number of volunteer programs. Some of these funds were formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[85] These programs included the Service Learning Programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge Program, and the National Student Volunteer Program in FY 1975. In FY 80 programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and National Service Learning Programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning Programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services Program. In FY 94 the AmeriCorp program is included. This program provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year, for up to 2 years, to help pay for college or to repay student loans to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

[86] The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created on March 25, 1979, representing a combination of five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration. The funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in FY 70 to FY 75 were in the other agencies.

[87] First year of appropriations was FY 68.

[88] First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design through 1992. Starting in FY 1993 earthquake training and safety for teachers and administrators for grades 1 through 12 are included.

[89] The disaster relief program repairs and replaces damaged and destroyed school buildings. In FY 93 disaster relief was for Hurricane Andrew in Florida for Dade County. The $76 million was spent on: $64 million, temporary schools; $11 million, school replacement and repair; higher education, not covered by insurance; and other jurisdictions, $1 million. (Dade County schools were well insured. Most damages were covered by insurance.) In FY 94 repairs were for the Northridge Earthquake in California. The $65.5 million was spent on: $15 million on school districts; $50 million on colleges and universities; and $450 thousand on private non-profit schools. The costs for the earthquake can be expected to increase.

[90] This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

[91] This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

[92] The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

[93] This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91–345.

[94] This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.

[95] Includes federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FYs 92 and 93 are estimated.

[96] Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 93 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 1995; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1994; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 1994.)

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Table D.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1980

[In millions of current dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[1]	**$39,349.2**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,384.1**	**$9,129.3**	**$11,239.7**	**$1,381.8**	**$2,514.4**	**$2,761.7**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$34,493.5**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,292.1**	**$6,990.6**	**$9,626.3**	**$1,381.8**	**$2,514.4**	**$1,750.1**
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	—	226.9	7.5	—	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	—	—	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	—	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	—
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	—	0.8	1,527.1	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	5,813.9	73.5	—	1,585.9	3,133.1	37.8	783.6	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	—
Department of Justice	60.7	—	—	—	9.2	51.5	—	—
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	—
Department of State	25.2	—	—	—	0.2	25.0	—	—
Department of Transportation	54.7	—	—	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	—
Department of Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	—	—	297.0	14.6	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	—	—	2,349.6	1.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	2.8	—	—	—	2.3	—	0.5	—
Agency for International Development	176.8	—	—	—	77.1	—	—	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	—	—	—	1.8	—	17.3	—
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	—	—	—	41.1	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	—	—	13.1	—	3.0	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	—	—	—	1.7	(2)	0.3	(2)
General Services Administration	34.8	—	—	—	—	34.8	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	−1.9	—	—	—	—	—	−1.9	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	151.9	—	—	—	—	151.9	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	—	—	—	254.6	—	0.9	—
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	—	—	—	—	—	142.6	—
National Science Foundation	808.4	—	—	32.3	772.9	—	3.2	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	—	—	—	32.6	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.8	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	66.2	—	—	15.1	—	49.5	1.5	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support	4,855.7	—	92.0	2,138.7	1,613.4	—	—	1,011.6

[1] Includes on-budget, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support.

[2] Less than $50,000.

—Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Management Budget, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1982*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982;* and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1990.)

Table E.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1990

[In millions of current dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[1]	**$62,811.5**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,264.2**	**$10,843.3**	**$20,420.2**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$6,734.5**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$51,624.3**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,051.8**	**$5,686.9**	**$16,671.0**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$4,365.3**
Department of Education	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.4	3,859.6	3,649.9	441.4	912.2	3,844.5
Department of Agriculture	6,260.8	5,479.2	49.8	—	379.4	14.6	—	337.9
Department of Commerce	53.8	—	—	—	53.8	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,805.5	39.3	—	155.5	2,004.7	1,179.2	226.8	—
Department of Energy	2,562.0	15.2	—	1.5	2,544.9	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	7,956.0	144.9	—	701.8	5,120.2	78.0	1,889.7	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	630.5	128.6	123.8	30.8	119.8	192.8	34.9	—
Department of Justice	99.8	—	—	—	6.9	92.9	—	—
Department of Labor	2,511.4	—	375.8	—	5.9	—	2,129.7	—
Department of State	51.2	—	—	—	2.8	47.5	—	0.9
Department of Transportation	76.2	—	—	0.3	28.9	33.0	5.7	8.3
Department of Treasury	41.7	—	—	—	0.2	41.5	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	757.5	—	12.0	743.2	2.3	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—
Agency for International Development	249.8	—	—	—	79.4	—	—	170.4
Appalachian Regional Commission	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	87.5	—	—	—	87.5	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	104.9	86.6	—	—	14.6	—	3.7	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	(2)
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	189.8	—	—	—	—	189.8	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,093.3	—	—	—	1,090.0	—	3.3	—
National Archives and Records Administration	77.4	—	—	—	—	77.4	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	141.0	—	—	—	—	—	141.0	—
National Science Foundation	1,588.9	—	—	161.9	1,427.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	42.3	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	—
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institute	5.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.3	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	(2)	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	201.5	—	—	20.4	—	35.9	145.3	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—
Other agencies	0.9	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support	11,187.2	—	212.4	4,856.4	3,749.2	—	—	2,369.2

[1] Includes on-budget, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support.

[2] Less than $50,000.

—Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1992*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1991, 1992, and 1993*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1992.)

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Table F.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1994

[In millions of current dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[1]	**$87,569.4**	**$20,017.4**	**$4,975.4**	**$15,214.4**	**$27,093.5**	**$3,049.1**	**$10,131.3**	**$7,088.4**
Total program funds - on-budget	**$68,364.2**	**$20,017.4**	**$4,528.0**	**$7,623.4**	**$20,351.9**	**$3,049.1**	**$10,131.3**	**$2,663.0**
Department of Education	28,879.7	11,635.6	3,683.5	4,789.4	4,890.9	530.1	1,368.2	1,982.1
Department of Agriculture	8,728.5	7,728.6	72.4	—	474.9	18.2	—	434.6
Department of Commerce	91.4	—	—	—	91.4	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,747.9	108.8	—	183.9	1,996.1	1,241.0	218.1	—
Department of Energy	2,647.2	5.1	—	3.0	2,638.0	—	1.2	—
Department of Health and Human Services	11,706.8	332.6	—	913.0	6,398.0	110.1	3,953.1	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.4	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	785.8	84.6	124.0	33.7	101.1	399.2	43.2	—
Department of Justice	155.9	—	—	—	3.4	152.4	—	—
Department of Labor	4,536.5	—	636.1	—	0.8	—	3,899.8	—
Department of State	48.0	—	—	—	7.5	38.5	—	2.0
Department of Transportation	109.9	—	—	0.3	48.6	43.0	6.4	11.7
Department of Treasury	58.4	—	—	—	0.2	58.3	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,393.2	—	12.0	1,378.6	2.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	257.0	—	—	—	25.9	—	—	231.2
Appalachian Regional Commission	7.8	—	—	—	1.5	—	6.3	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	180.0	—	—	—	—	—	180.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	169.5	—	—	—	169.5	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	146.3	127.3	—	—	14.3	—	4.8	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	65.7	15.0	—	—	50.0	—	0.2	0.5
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	12.9	—	—	—	—	—	12.9	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	—
Library of Congress	320.3	—	—	—	—	320.3	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,457.5	—	—	—	1,451.2	—	6.3	—
National Archives and Records Administration	108.2	—	—	—	—	108.2	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
National Endowment for the Arts	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	157.5	—	—	—	—	—	157.5	—
National Science Foundation	2,241.3	—	—	283.0	1,958.3	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	26.3	—	—	—	26.3	—	—	—
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	7.7	—	—	—	—	0.8	6.9	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	304.7	—	—	38.3	—	29.0	237.3	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	—
Other agencies	1.6	—	—	—	1.6	—	—	—
Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support	19,205.3	—	447.4	7,590.9	6,741.6	—	—	4,425.4

[1] Includes on-budget support, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support.

[2] Less than $50,000.

—Data not available or not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1995*, and *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1992, 1993, and 1994;* and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1994.)

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